

Manila. Excerpts from Admiral Bird's address as recorded in the February 25, 1965, issue of the Guam Daily News are as follows:

TAKE FULL ADVANTAGE OF FREE PORT—BIRD

Rear Adm. Horace V. Bird yesterday urged Guam's merchants to take full advantage of the island's remarkable free port status and meet the present competitive prices of businesses in such places as Japan, Hong Kong, and the Philippines.

He told the chamber of commerce in a speech at the Surf Club that there is a tremendous military payroll here and any local shop that "honestly meets Japan, Hong Kong, or Philippine prices" would find the military consumer beating a path to its door.

BROADER SCALE

On a broader scale, he said, "suppose that to 180 million Americans, Guam establishes a reputation of selling imported goods, oriental and otherwise, at prices that compare to Djakarta, Bangkok, Manila, Hong Kong, Naha, or Tokyo. The American housewife will be boarding those Pan Am planes in great numbers to Guam," as they do now to Gander, Newfoundland; Shannon, Ireland; Tijuana, Mexico; and Panama City, "all of which are free ports."

"Think this over carefully, particularly you merchants sitting here," he said.

In a 15-page address—"the longest I have ever made"—the commander, Naval Forces, Marianas gave his views, as an individual citizen and as a military commander, on Guam's economic potential. He touched on a number of development possibilities for the territory, including tourism, trade, agriculture, transportation, and commerce, and their relationships to the military here.

DAILY SPENDING

Bird said the Navy's "daily disbursement which goes into the hands of the local citizenry, civilian and military, here is \$266,000," or \$97,100,000 a year. He said he recently conducted a poll on what the average military family in Guam spends on a typical flight to Hong Kong or Japan, and added:

"My findings were astonishing: The average military family on a 4-day trip to Hong Kong spends in the neighborhood of \$800. Why does this money not flow into Guam's economy?"

"Some of your stores are air conditioned and strictly modern. They have an interesting range of items on sale from Hong Kong tailoring to assorted china from Japan. Souvenirs from the island and other lands of Micronesia are also available. But we need more of this, lots more. And, as I mentioned before, your retail prices must be in line with or comparable with prices in Japan, Hong Kong, and the Philippines."

OPEN AREA

Prefacing his discussion on tourism, Bird noted that Guam was a restricted area 2 years ago, "but no more, thank goodness."

"It is as open as Texas, and the tourists are soon going to find this out," he said.

He said although Typhoon Karen retarded progress considerably, "the pathways are wide open for taking many giant steps toward creating a booming tourist industry. Moves are now underway to provide adequate hotel and transportation and accommodations. Distance is no longer a barrier as it was a few decades ago. Guam is within hours by air to any point in the Western Hemisphere."

BARELY TAPPED

But the island's recreational potential "has barely been tapped," Bird said, and there are many beauty spots and beaches that are natural tourist attractions. He mentioned Talofofo Falls, Umatac Bay and Cocos Island where he said a recreation center could be developed "when the Coast Guard leaves."

He commended the efforts of the local

tourist bureau, adding that "I have pledged the Navy's fullest support and we are working with the bureau daily."

On other topics, Bird had this to say:

Transportation

Guam now is on a major airline route from east to west, and could be the central hub of a north-south airline between Tokyo and Australia. The new civilian air terminal to be erected on land recently turned over to the government of Guam by the Federal Government will be a million-dollar project.

Seawise, there has been a buildup in shipping with four scheduled shipping lines serving the territory, and it will continue to increase because commerce will come to Guam.

Agriculture

Once the backbone of island economy, it was submerged by a military economy during World War II, and is emerging slowly. "In order to exchange farm produce with other nations, our agricultural experiments presently underway should be stepped up."

Recreation

"For our military community alone, Guam needs many more recreation facilities and I mean all kinds." He suggested an amusement park, a marina, charter boats for fishing and shelling, more conducted tours.

"Any kind of good recreation facilities will do well because, gentlemen, here is my big point—I have been talking about tourism primarily as we customarily think of it—people from the States coming through Guam. But did you ever stop to realize that Guam has a built-in tourist population of over 20,000 in the military alone? I'm a tourist, General Ohlke is a tourist. And the military people have ready money in their pocket which they would love to spend in your shops and in your recreation facilities. And I would prefer they spend it here than in Hong Kong."

DEFENSE ROLE

Turning to Guam's defense role, Admiral Bird said the island "is of utmost importance as a military base between the continental United States and the Far East," with its strategic location—"only 1,500 miles from our operating bases on the western rim of the Pacific, Japan, Okinawa and the Philippines."

"Available here are all the natural assets and facilities needed to make up a complete naval complex," he said. "Guam is the one piece of American soil in the Western Pacific with a good deepwater harbor, sufficient land for air bases, and the repair and storage facilities that would be needed to support a fleet operation * * *"

Bird said the Navy also is assisting in the construction of the commercial port project. He said the ammunition wharf is being moved to the outer part of the breakwater and the Coast Guard is vacating Cabras Island.

"By relocating the ammunition wharf, a two million dollar project on the Navy's part, the commercial port will be given necessary ammunition clearance distances," he said.

Bird also listed a number of school programs negotiated by OICC contractors, and added:

"All in all, gentlemen, our active construction outlay amounts to \$62.9 million and future proposed construction amounts to \$42.7 million, for a total figure of \$105.6 million."

HOUSING NEEDS

Bird stressed in his speech the Navy's housing needs which he termed "most urgent," and which has "become critical" within the past few months. He said the situation was the result of recent arrival of 260 new families of Proteus personnel, and 75 more families are waiting in the mainland for accommodations to become available here.

He said it is the Navy's policy to rely on the civilian community for family housing "and I call on you * * * to fulfill our requirements. I also promise you that if enough satisfactory housing is provided for use by military families at a reasonable cost, additional Government-owned housing will not be required."

On the military's food requirements, he said most of the Navy's needs are brought in from the mainland or Hawaii.

"The majority of our needs," he said, "such as milk, fresh vegetables, and meat, could be, and should be, produced locally. This is an area in which your agriculture experts are vitally important. If the farmers here could produce enough quality food to stock our messes and commissaries, I dare say the agriculture economy would expand."

MARGIN IN PRICES

"But until such time as you can produce enough food to fulfill military requirements, and as long as there exists such a large margin in prices, the military will naturally be compelled to continue its present system of food acquisition."

Answering what he termed "rumors of questions such as 'Why is the admiral sticking his nose into Guam's economic development?'" Bird said his "honest answer is very simple. Any expansion of Guam is good for emergency expansion of the military."

"It has been, and will continue to (be), the Navy's job to not only defend our Nation but to also take every possible measure in supporting the success of Guam as an economic and commerce trading point as well as a tourist attraction in the Pacific."

Resolution Adopted by Nationalities Coordinating Committee of Detroit, Mich.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 15, 1965

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted, I insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a resolution adopted by the Nationalities Coordinating Committee of Detroit, Mich., on February 7, 1965. The text of the resolution follows:

RESOLUTION BY NATIONALITIES COORDINATING COMMITTEE OF DETROIT, MICH.

Whereas only a small number of the persons who participated in the genocidal war crimes committed by the Nazis have been brought to trial; and

Whereas West German Prosecutor Hans-Joachim Kugler has estimated that it would take 100 specialists a year to search through just the U.S. Army's archives of Nazi German documents at Alexandria, Va.; and

Whereas there are immense repositories of incriminating documents in Israel, Poland, the Soviet Union, and other countries still to be examined; and

Whereas there would not be sufficient time to examine these archives before May 8, 1965, when the statute of limitations is to go into effect; and

Whereas, under articles 25 and 139 of the West German Federal Constitution, the principles of international law are to take precedence over the laws of the German Federal Republic; and

Whereas international law holds that war crimes against humanity, genocidal acts and

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such, cannot be regarded in the category of ordinary crimes and are not subject to a statute of limitations; and

Whereas this principle was affirmed at the Nuremberg trials, and by the Potsdam agreement of August 2, 1945, in which it was pledged that war criminals and all those who took part in the planning and carrying out of Nazi measures which involved or resulted in war crimes were to be arrested and brought to justice; and

Whereas other nations, among them France, Belgium, Poland, Hungary, the Soviet Union, and Israel, have eliminated the statute of limitations on war crimes; and

Whereas West Germany can also eliminate the statute of limitations on Nazi war crimes without conflict with its Constitution; and

Whereas West Germany has a moral responsibility to do everything in its power to bring every Nazi war criminal to trial and justice; and

Whereas world public opinion has urged the elimination of the statute of limitations by West Germany: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we go on record as endorsing this sentiment and aligning ourselves with it; and further be it

Resolved, That we urge the West German Government to rescind its decision to apply a statute of limitations on Nazi war crimes effective May 8, 1965, and that instead it extend the period for at least 10 years or without limitation; and further be it

Resolved, That we call upon the President of the United States to use his good offices in this regard and upon Congress to act also; and further be it

Resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to the Ambassador of the German Federal Republic, the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, and Congressmen.

The War in Asia—XIV

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 15, 1965

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, before returning to the United States from his trip to Vietnam, Mr. Lucian C. Warren, Washington correspondent for the Courier-Express, Buffalo, N.Y., stopped at Hong Kong.

Part XIV of his report, covering his observations in this city which appeared in the Courier-Express on March 6, 1965, follows:

THE WAR IN ASIA, XIV—TRAFFIC IS BRISK AT CHINA BORDER

(By Lucian C. Warren)

(NOTE.—Lucian C. Warren, Courier-Express Washington correspondent, stopped in Hong Kong on his way home from the war zones of South Vietnam. Here he tells of the things he saw and heard in the British crown colony on the edge of Red China.)

HONG KONG.—I have stood eyeball to eyeball with the Red Chinese—well, almost.

Actually, I was only 50 feet away from the Red Chinese border guards at Lu Wu, in the outermost British sector of the Hong Kong area at a point where the Kowloon-Canton Railway crosses into Communist China.

There they were—about a half-dozen khaki-clad soldiers, rifles slung over their shoulders watchful and suspicious of anything coming over that bridge from the free world. And well they might for only 2 years ago, someone had smuggled a home-made bomb into a suitcase that went off in the customs-house on the Red Chinese side of the border.

BANNED

As I stood there at the entrance to the covered railroad bridge, one of the soldiers whipped out a camera and began "shooting" me.

The British Information Service officer who accompanied me to the border said this is a favorite pastime of the Red border guards and that undoubtedly my picture will be filed in their police records.

There were no exchange photographic privileges at the border point. A sign proclaimed: "Taking of photographs in this particular area is prohibited."

I was told that the British once permitted picturing from their side, but the Communists complained so bitterly that the practice was stopped. Instead, the British have sought not to offend their truculent neighbors, even to the point of setting up a checkpoint about a mile from the border, beyond which the casual visitor is not allowed.

PASS

I was allowed beyond the checkpoint only after the British Information Service had taken considerable time and trouble to get me a pass.

The border scene on this bright morning brought to mind the famous ad of an eastern railroad in the United States in an effort to provide cross-country passenger travel without changing trains in Chicago.

The ad showed a pig lolling smugly in a livestock railroad car and the caption was: "A pig can travel cross country by rail without changing, but you can't."

Well, that's what happens at Lu Wu. The Communist-operated portion of the Canton-Kowloon railroad will bring passengers permitted to enter Hong Kong to the Red Chinese side of the Lu Wu border point, where they must disembark with their luggage.

PEDESTRIANS

If their papers are in order, they are then permitted to cross the bridge on foot, and if their papers are in order on the other side, they board the British-operated portion of the railroad and complete their journey. The situation is the same in reverse for the Hong Kong passengers wishing to enter Red China.

But the porkers have it much easier. On the morning of our visit, the Commies permitted a British diesel engine to cross the border and pick up 47 freight cars, at least half of which were filled with Communist-raised pigs and the balance with poultry and other agricultural products. Markings on the cars showed that the freight was originating as far away as Shanghai, Hunnan, Honan, Hopei, and Canton.

It came as somewhat of a shock to this correspondent fresh from the Communist battlegrounds in Vietnam to note the considerable traffic both in persons and goods between the free and Communist worlds at this border point.

SYMPATHY

There is no doubt that the British world at Hong Kong is in complete sympathy with our efforts to stem the Communist expansion at Vietnam. On the other hand, they have a cozy working arrangement with the Commies in this part of the world that they defend as only common sense and as of great value to the free world as a listening post. I gather they look forward to the possibility of the day when the Red Chinese aggressive expansionist policies might become softened, even as the Russians have softened up, and at that time Hong Kong will become an important cog in the process of lessening world tensions.

Indeed the tensions and bitterness of the East-West struggle, so sharply in focus in Vietnam, seem almost totally absent here.

On the evening before, we were drinking some local Hong Kong beer in the company of Buffalo's Neal T. Donnelly and his wife, the former Jean McGowan of Buffalo.

A member of the U.S. Information Service group in Hong Kong, Donnelly remarked casually: "That beer you're drinking is made in part with Communist water."

The British have worked out elaborate arrangements with the Communists to supply water to their colony. Eventually, the Commies will be supplying up to a third of the colony's water supply.

USEFUL

The British do not seem worried about the fact that the Red Chinese could pull a Castro and shut off the spigot, as the Cuban dictator did at the Guantanamo Naval Base in Cuba.

The British are gambling that it is to the Red Chinese interests to continue to permit this tiny outpost of the free world to operate in its own capitalistic way. After all, the Commies do get foreign exchange from the goods they supply the British and perhaps they find the port useful, too, for listening post purposes.

The island of Hong Kong and the city across the harbor, Kowloon, were ceded to the British in pre-Commie days in perpetuity. In addition, about 400 miles of so-called new territory surrounding Kowloon was deeded over to the British on a 99-year lease, on which there is still 35 years to run.

TRAFFIC

The traffic of both persons and goods is quite considerable both ways. In 1962, the flow of Chinese into Hong Kong assumed tremendous proportions when for some reason the Communists allowed their starving to enter the British colony in droves. At the peak of the influx, some 200,000 disenchanted Chinese attempted to cross the border and approximately 140,000 made it.

This created tremendous assimilation problems for the British, where the availability of land for housing, water for drinking and food grown locally are inadequate. The British have shown considerable ingenuity in acquiring extra land by leveling off hills into the sea, by ambitious water-supply projects and by tremendous housing projects, geared to the varying income patterns of the Chinese immigrants.

SLOWER

The flow of Chinese immigrants has leveled off to no more than 50 each day of legal entries—comprising mostly the old and sick the Commies are willing to wish off on the British—and perhaps up to 250 a month of illegal immigrants.

The British consider that the dropoff is attributable to better economic conditions in Red China. Since the Chinese abandoned their great leap forward—the means by which they hoped to catch up with the industrial nations of the world at the expense of the consumer goods and amount of food for distribution—of the consumer goods and amount of food for distribution—agricultural production is up and the economic situation has in general improved.

Just returned from a month's visit to Red China, Harry F. Stanley, executive director of the Hong Kong Tourist Association, told this correspondent that he found conditions in Red China much better than he expected.

CLEAN

Stanley said he was surprised to note in Canton, Hangchow, Shanghai, and Peiping that they were among the cleanest cities he has seen in the Orient.

"The Government wages a constant propaganda drive on keeping clean," he said, "so much so that when I dropped a cigar on the street, I was tapped politely on the shoulder and told to put it in a nearby trash receptacle."

Trains arrive and depart on time in Red China, he said, and while the clothing is simple and inexpensive looking, it is by no means drab and dirty.

FREEDOM

Stanley was given freedom to come and go as he chose and the Chinese Reds even asked

him how to attract more tourists there. Although at present the Chinese Reds lack sufficient hotel accommodations and interpreters, they expect to have both in sufficient supply in the future and then make a strong bid for the world tourist trade.

They have already started in that direction by printing the finest quality travel brochures Stanley has seen in any country.

Stanley in his travels did not hear much anti-American comment, but he did hear anti-Russian diatribes, in which the Soviets were accused of walking out on their Chinese brothers. Stanley noted a lack of adequate transportation facilities in the motor line and in one city—Shanghai—there was a glumness over hard times and the fact that the people there were being ordered to other cities.

GAY

In Peiping, the atmosphere was gayer, especially when a foreign dignitary the Red Chinese wanted to impress was present. The Stanley visit coincided with the visit of the Deputy Prime Minister of Zanzibar, for which a full morning of parading Communist bands and marching units were staged.

While Stanley was impressed with what he saw, he thinks in the long run the Chinese Communists will not succeed in their desire to dominate the world. The Chinese are much too individualistic, he feels, to have the overall discipline to support world conquest.

In other words, Stanley seemed to think that in the short run the Chinese Communists were doing rather well, but that in the long run they will fail.

DIFFER

The American colony here seems to be in disagreement even with this short-run analysis.

This correspondent was told that while agricultural production is indeed higher than in the famine years, it has only risen to about the point it was in 1957. In order to feed its masses, the Red Chinese are having to buy heavily abroad, about 6 million tons a year, largely from Canada and Australia.

This represents about 30 percent of China's grain supply and the Chinese are having to use their foreign exchange in great quantities. The more they have to buy food, the less they have to acquire foreign hardware to help in their expansions drive.

The Americans hear that the Red Communist leadership is as militant as ever in wanting to chase American influence out of the Far East. The Vietcong war against the Americans in South Vietnam is heavily supported by Mao Tse-tung, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, Chou En-lai, premier, and Liu Shao-chi, vice chairman of the Chinese Communist Party.

HATRED

There is not the slightest desire on the part of this leadership to have any truck with the hated Americans. Mao in recent years has developed a fanatic hatred for the Americans, stemming in part from the fact that his son was killed in the Korean war in part from the frustration of seeing the Americans thwart his expansionist policies around the world.

If left up to Mao and his cronies, the drive to expel the American from a dominating position in non-Communist Asia, Africa and Latin America will go relentlessly forward in savage fashion.

STRENGTH

In Hong Kong, a lessening of world tensions through a curbing of the Chinese desire to subvert the world is not seen possible in the foreseeable future. Only if the Mao leadership is inherited by younger, more flexible Communist leaders might a turning point be reached.

It is the opinion here that the drive against the Asian Reds in Vietnam and elsewhere must be resolutely carried on.

The only thing American the Mao crew respects is armed strength. Any weakness shown by the Americans in Vietnam and elsewhere will be exploited to the hilt by the Red Chinese.

It boils down to a war of survival between the two systems.

We Want for Every Family a Sense of Identification With Middle-Class America—Address to National Housing Conference

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 15, 1965

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I have enjoyed for the past 10 years the privilege of serving on the Subcommittee on Housing of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, and the opportunity to help write laws which now provide so much help to the average American family—and to all families—to achieve better living conditions in our expanding cities and suburban areas, and in rural areas, too. Since the end of World War II, America has become a Nation of homeowners. But slums remain unconquered and the problems of assuring decent housing for low-income families still persist.

This morning, on the invitation of Mr. Nathaniel S. Keith, president of the National Housing Conference, I participated in a general session of the 34th annual convention of this outstanding organization and discussed some of the many problems we are facing and trying to solve in the field of housing and community development. The National Housing Conference has contributed tremendous leadership and imagination to the solution of these problems ever since it was organized during the depths of the great depression in 1931.

The point I tried to stress in my address, Mr. Speaker, was the need for the instilling of motivation and responsibility in the families we are trying to help most—motivation to want to improve their living standards and a sense of responsibility for the programs geared to help them. As I see it, we should try to encourage every family needing assistance in the achievement of better housing to identify itself with middle-class America and seek to become a part of it.

Years ago, the Communists—and some non-Communist intellectuals—sneered at middle-class standards and middle-class goals. But today, I think most American families are "middle class," and proud of it, and I think it is a mighty good group to be part of. Every American family should be helped to reach that level; and that means not only the achievement of more comforts of living, but also of the sense of responsibility and morality which traditionally go with "middle class" standards.

My remarks, Mr. Speaker, were as follows:

ADDRESS BY CONGRESSWOMAN LEONOR K. SULLIVAN, DEMOCRAT, OF MISSOURI, AT 34TH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF NATIONAL HOUSING CONFERENCE, WASHINGTON, D.C., MARCH 15, 1965

It would be impossible for a longtime member of the Subcommittee on Housing of the House Committee on Banking and Currency not to feel completely at home at a convention session of the National Housing Conference, particularly with my former colleague in the House, Senator WILLIAMS of New Jersey, sharing the speaking program today and with "Mr. Housing and Redevelopment" of my hometown of St. Louis, Charlie Farris, serving as chairman of this meeting.

I am delighted to be able to join you this morning to discuss some of our mutual problems in this great work of remaking our cities into a proper environment for the Great Society.

We still have a long, long, road to travel to reach that destination.

But I do not say that in despair, or even in discouragement; and certainly not in disparagement, either. Looking back on the long road we have already traveled in pursuit of the goal of good housing and adequate community facilities for our expanding population, I sincerely believe we have much to be proud of, even though our cities are no Eden, by any means. If we want to comfort ourselves further, we need only remember that—speaking of our cities and their failure to approach Eden—there was sin in Eden, too.

The National Housing Conference was formed at a time when only idiots and visionaries saw any horizon of hope for the future of America and her cities. In 1931, the goal of a decent home for every American was realistic only in terms of getting people in out of the rain—and for many Americans, an abandoned coke oven or a packing box under a bridge abutment fulfilled this minimum ambition.

THE CHALLENGES TO OUR CITIES

In the 34 years in which your organization has been in existence, our Nation has been transformed from a miserably poor to an affluent population, and from a nation of renters and transients into one of homeowners. Nevertheless, there is still at least as much need now for the continued efforts and drive of this organization as there was before the Federal Housing Act made homeownership a practical reality, or the Housing Act of 1937 established the principle of public housing, or the Housing Act of 1949 accomplished the great breakthrough of urban renewal. For, despite the rows of ramblers marching across suburbia, and the high-rise apartments—public or private—co-op or condominiums—dotting our cities, and rising particularly in the expanses of empty land in urban renewal areas, we all know very well that the vigorous running we have done since 1937 to try to eradicate slums and replace them with good housing has hardly done more than keep us even—as if we were on a treadmill.

The cities have been magnets for the disadvantaged and dispossessed from rural areas all over America; they have come to settle alongside of, or in the same buildings or even the same dwelling units with, our hard-luck urban families. We shuffle them around from time to time as new structures are erected on the sites where they had lived, but in a great many cases they do not find themselves in any better environment and often it is worse. The cities have made a remarkable comeback since President Truman put through the 1949 act, but many of the people in the cities, no matter how good their housing, are trapped in giant spider webs of congested, dirty streets, and a miasma of environmental pollution of every kind, not to mention a crime problem which sends shivers through us every time we read a newspaper or hear a newscast of the latest

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beatings, knifings, shootings, robberies, and vandalism.

IMPERFECT COMMUNICATION

If I may say so, the troubles in our cities today are to a certain extent, your fault. I mean that seriously. I know you are decent, hard-working, upstanding people—that you are dedicated to the cause of good housing in communities where people can live together in comfort and contentment. But with all you have accomplished in these past 34 years as an organization, you have nevertheless failed.

You have failed not because of lack of hard work on your own part; but you have failed because you haven't imparted to enough of your neighbors in your own communities the excitement which you yourselves have felt in tackling this great challenge.

In other words, too much of the housing and community development effort of the past 34 years has been the dedicated effort of a few, rather than the mass effort of the whole community.

Let me give the perfect example. In my own city, the fruits of urban renewal are beginning to appear in great clusters. A tour through the renewal areas is a thrilling experience, particularly for those who remember the forbidding slums and ugly warehouses and rundown industrial plants and pot-holed streets and the other eye-sores which used to occupy the same land. But in the years in which these marvels of redevelopment were being planned, the empty land, to thousands of impatient St. Louisians, was an eloquent testimonial to public waste and planned chaos.

Southwest Washington for years presented a similar picture of a war-ravaged wasteland before the new buildings began to rise and the surge of revitalization began.

Artists' renditions of how something is going to look years hence are seldom convincing to the people who see a teeming area of a city turned into a vast and silent cemetery for rubble and fill. Critical citizens add on to the proposed resale subsidy of a redevelopment area the total of taxes lost during the period the land lies fallow, and what appears sometimes to be a top-heavy bureaucracy of planners, architects, administrators and real estate lawyers, and come to the conclusion that urban renewal is going to destroy the city's solvency—and that of Uncle Sam as well. Farsighted elective officials go down to defeat as bumblers and wasters. Then, years later, when the spectacular results are clearly visible, no one even bothers to remember the identities of the officials who sacrificed their careers for what seemed to be a giant boondoggle.

I use urban renewal as an example of poor communication to the public, only because it is such a glaringly obvious one. On a less spectacular level, however, everything about community development, and particularly public housing, suffers from the same lag in community understanding and effective communication.

PROBLEMS IN PUBLIC HOUSING

I have served on the Housing Subcommittee since it was established by Brent Spence in 1955, with Albert Raines as our first and, until this year, only chairman. During all of that time, and for years before that, public housing has been the whipping boy in all of the housing bills and in all of the appropriation bills which included funds for housing programs. Yet without public housing, we could never have begun to carry out our relocation programs, and without substantially more public housing—or the alternative of rent subsidies proposed by the President—we will find it more and more difficult to clear the sites for further civic improvements.

There are many reasons why public housing has suffered so consistently from attack.

And I don't think we have faced up to the criticisms with sufficient courage or candor. I can illustrate that best, I believe, with a personal recollection.

Several years ago, during our subcommittee hearings on an omnibus housing bill, I raised a lot of questions about the law and the practices under which public housing operates. I always raise such questions whenever I have an opportunity to discuss this matter with informed people. I have done so in all of our hearings over the years. I have bitterly condemned the restrictions which make it necessary—or seemingly necessary—to build high-rise apartment structures for low-income families with young children. I know there are dollar limitations on dwelling unit costs under public housing. I know that land in our central cities is terribly expensive, and that a high-rise is much more economical to build than a similar number of units in garden-type buildings. But until we get out of this format for family dwelling units, I will continue to be critical.

I constantly raised questions about the pay scales for the people who do the actual interviewing of prospective tenants. I feel that we need our very best staff people in those jobs—these are the critical points of contact with people who will make or break a public housing project.

I urged an opening up of the projects to intensive community education and social rehabilitation work—such as we are doing in St. Louis through the University of Missouri Extension Service and trained social workers on an experimental basis.

WE MUST NEVER CLOSE OUR EYES TO PROGRAM FAULTS

I wanted to know how urgently the housing authorities were tackling the project crime problem—using our own diligent efforts in this direction in St. Louis as a yardstick. I pressed for information on the methods used to impart a higher sense of responsibility among the tenants for protection of the property and to help through example and interest to raise standards all along the line.

Certainly these were critical questions and were based on a conviction that all in public housing was far from well.

But imagine my complete surprise one day when a good friend came to see me—one who knew my record over the years on housing legislation and who knew I was a friend of good housing for all Americans—and reported to me that the word had gotten around that I was going to oppose new funds for public housing.

Had I changed my mind—done a flip-flop—run out on my own voting record?

I was flabbergasted. I find it somewhat amusing now to look back on the experience, but I was not amused at the time. Together, my friend and I went through the transcript of the most recent hearing in which I had raised so many questions. When we finished, my visitor said:

"If everyone were as much an 'enemy' of public housing as you are we'd have the most successful public housing program in the world for it is obvious you want the program to succeed, not fail."

I believe that with the help and assistance of the antipoverty program, we are now getting down to essentials. We are going to work much more with people, instead of just bricks and mortar, in making public housing more effective as an instrument of social progress.

PROJECT DESIGNED FOR GENERATIONS AGO

It is just too bad that much of this could not have been accomplished long before now, without waiting for the passage of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. We have had a golden opportunity in the public housing program for 28 years to do the things we are now going to do.

Everyone in this room, I am sure, is an enthusiastic supporter of the goals of the

antipoverty program. Most of you have been trying to achieve these same goals for as long as you have been identified with or interested in public policy. But housing people have not always had community support for these goals, and sometimes it was necessary to go along with community attitudes rather than to try to overcome them.

When public housing first came in, a generation and a half ago, the projects were plain, raw, far from luxurious, but were heaven for the people who moved into them from festering slums. Practically everyone was poor in the thirties, and the slum-dwellers eligible for public housing were a pretty good cross section of urban America. For those with motivation, and some education, the housing projects were a welcome way station on the way to a better life. The tenants took fierce pride in their new homes, and in the neighborly life of the new community. The public housing we have today, however, is largely designed for that urban life of a generation ago. In the meantime, as wage levels rose, and employment opportunities expanded, the income limitations more and more tended to restrict public housing to disadvantaged families which made the projects their permanent residences.

GETTING MORE FAMILIES OUT OF PUBLIC HOUSING

Now we have got to work at getting more families out of public housing by helping them to train for better employment opportunities. We have got to help get the children into college—if they have the capacity—or into vocational classes which can train them in today's technical skills. The housing project, in my opinion, is a perfect battleground for one of the most important engagements of the war on poverty. Thanks to President Johnson's multiweapon attack on poverty, we have many new tools we can use. The important thing, however, must be personal motivation.

We can't do the job which must be done with our impoverished families merely by providing a clean apartment in a building equipped with all modern improvements. In addition to AMI, we need AOM—all out motivation. There is no reason whatsoever—with the opportunities which now exist for any youngster to get a good education—for project kids to be dropouts because of a sense of what's the use. There is a use. If their families won't or can't get on the tails of these youngsters to push them into the path of their beckoning opportunities, then society has got to provide that push. Those who run our public housing programs have a magnificent opportunity to provide some of that inspiration—and there are countless community organizations, from the Cub Scouts on up to an urban equivalent of the 4-H Clubs, to provide know-how and active assistance.

We constantly hear, in the Subcommittee on Housing, that public housing has limitations; that it can't provide the complete answer to the housing needs of the Nation, that it has been undernourished in terms of congressional support and community acceptance, and so on and so on. All of us know those statements to be true.

RESPONSIBILITY ON TENANTS

But I feel that we have not accomplished nearly as much as we could have accomplished with the public housing program we already have. And because we haven't done more than has been done, the necessary public and congressional support to accomplish the necessary expansion of public housing has been denied to us. Thus, after a good fast start in the late thirties, and again after World War II, public housing became almost a bad word on the Hill, and in countless communities, and at one point we had to fight merely to keep the program from being abandoned. The advocates of public hous-

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the Marion hospital has been authorized and is in the design stage. In the Chicago area, from a postwar beginning of one hospital, Hines, several miles removed from the medical schools, we are moving towards a situation, unparalleled in any other city in the Nation, where we will have four new, functionally efficient hospitals, located immediately adjacent to the medical schools with which they are now or will be affiliated:

Veterans' Administration Hospital (West Side), University of Illinois and Chicago Medical College; Veterans' Administration Hospital, Chicago (Research), Northwestern University; Veterans' Administration Hospital, Hines, Loyola University; Veterans' Administration Hospital, Chicago (South Side), University of Chicago.

Medical facilities and personnel are, of course, in critically short supply nationally. Therefore, any organization such as the Veterans' Administration that controls a significant proportion of such facilities and personnel bears the heavy responsibility, in fact the moral duty, of employing them to their maximum potential. Certainly, beds cannot be permitted to lie comparatively fallow in some areas, while other areas suffer from an inordinate shortage of VA hospital beds.

I believe this preamble points to the obvious reply to your letter: that the decision to close hospitals in areas where demand is not great will have absolutely no adverse effect on new hospitals planned for Illinois, and this most definitely includes construction at the Chicago (South Side) and Hines hospitals, which will go forward at optimum speed. In fact, since the VA operates within a ceiling of 125,000 beds, the closing of marginal hospitals will simply permit us to transfer capacity to areas which have insufficient beds.

Finally, I hope that you will feel free at any time to inquire about the progress of the VA medical program in Illinois or on other matters affecting your constituents.

Sincerely,

W. J. DRIVER, Administrator.

Reader's Digest Publishers Receive Freedom Foundation Award

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK T. BOW

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 15, 1965

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, early last week at Valley Forge, one great American institution honored another. The Freedoms Foundation annual George Washington award was presented to the publishers and editors of the Reader's Digest, Mr. and Mrs. DeWitt Wallace.

The Freedoms Foundation for 16 years has been making annual awards to those organizations, schools, and individuals who have made contributions toward a better understanding and a greater appreciation of the American way of life.

The enormous popularity of the Reader's Digest, measured by the most indicative yardstick, is sufficient testimony to this publication's acceptance and impact.

In an era when to criticize and lambast the American traditions and ideals seems to be the fashion, I am comforted in the knowledge that at least one widely read periodical is still carrying the banner of free enterprise and individual liberties.

The George Washington award citation to the Wallaces follows:

For epitomizing responsible citizenship, for excellence in civic affairs, for aggressive leadership in the propagation of American fundamentals during more than a quarter of a century of outstanding service to God and country through the domestic and foreign editions of Reader's Digest, Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge salutes these exemplars of steadfast faith in free enterprise who have built, from small beginnings to international leadership, a mighty enterprise invaluable in the continuing fight for freedom and dignity of every individual.

Professor Supports President in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 3, 1965

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, some of the paid advertisements in a few of our newspapers give the impression that the academic community is highly critical of President Johnson's Vietnam policy. It is interesting to note that the professional qualifications listed in some of these paid advertisements include "psychology," "microbiology," "chemistry," and the like. But the American people should note that such paid advertisements hardly represent the majority of the academic community. This is especially true of university professors in the field of international relations.

Yesterday Prof. James A. Atkinson, of Georgetown University, a well-known analyst of military and foreign affairs, appeared on "Georgetown University Forum" in support of President Lyndon B. Johnson's foreign policy in South Vietnam.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure that a vast majority of the professors and ministers of the Gospel are supporting the President in Vietnam despite recent paid advertisements to the contrary. Incidentally, one advertisement alone in the New York Times, signed by a group of professors advocating withdrawal from South Vietnam, cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000. It might be proper to ask who is supplying these fantastic sums of money advocating a policy of appeasement and retreat?

Mr. Speaker, recently Dr. Atkinson wrote a brilliant defense of President Johnson's Vietnam policy. Writing in the Washington Report of the American Security Council, Professor Atkinson pointed out that the President's wise and firm policy was based on the clear lesson that our own security as a nation is intimately related to the peace of Asia. President Johnson's position is that America dare not ignore the commitment that three Presidents have made to support our friends against Communist aggression. In doing this, says Atkinson, the President is supplying the kind of vigorous leadership for a firm policy in Vietnam today which is the best guarantee of avoiding a general war tomorrow.

Faith in American Teenagers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN J. FLYNT, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 9, 1965

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Speaker, the teenager of America has been pictured as irresponsible, reckless, and wild. Unfortunately, the few who deserve this description frequently overshadow the majority of our young people who are, in a quiet way, striving to live equitably in the world which surrounds them. I have great faith in our young people and I am always pleased when an opportunity arises which allows me to restate this faith and to share it with others.

Such an opportunity has just been brought to my attention by Mr. Allen J. Dennis, foreman of the Bibb County grand jury, who lives in Macon, Ga.

The interschool student council, an organization composed of representatives from the Macon, Bibb County, public high schools, has adopted a resolution opposing the availability of vulgar and obscene publications on newsstands and in the stores of Macon.

That these young people are striving to constructively mold their environment proves that they are willing and eager to assume responsibility. They go further than merely accepting responsibility; they seek to lead others by recommending "to each student council of Bibb County high schools that they instigate a campaign urging students of their schools boycott all such publications—salacious literature—and request newsdealers to remove these publications from their shelves."

The members of the Inter-School Student Council of Bibb County are to be commended for the stand they have taken. Their action is the result of careful and conscientious consideration and, I believe, deserves, in turn, the attention of us adults whose duty it must be to lend them support.

I herewith submit the letter Mr. Allen J. Dennis wrote to me, Mr. Dennis' letter of congratulations to the council, and the resolution of the Inter-School Student Council of Bibb County:

MARCH 2, 1965.

HON. JOHN J. FLYNT, JR.,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. FLYNT: Because I think it is noteworthy and will be of interest to you, I am enclosing a copy of a resolution adopted by the Inter-School Student Council, an organization composed of representatives from the Macon, Bibb County, public high schools, concerning salacious literature. This resolution came to the attention of the Bibb County Grand Jury in their meeting today. As foreman of the grand jury, I wrote a letter to the president of the Inter-School Student Council to compliment them on the stand they had taken and I am attaching copy of this letter also.

If you agree that this is a noteworthy and commendable stand these youngsters have taken, you may want to have it carried in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. With every good wish, I am,

Sincerely yours,

ALLEN J. DENNIS.

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MARCH 2, 1965.

Mr. STEVE JOHNSON,
President, Inter-School Student Council,
Macon, Ga.

DEAR STEVE: This morning at the meeting of the grand jury of Bibb County reference was made to the resolution adopted by the student council concerning the increasing availability of vulgar and obscene publications on the newsstands and in the stores of Macon.

As foreman of the grand jury, I want to compliment and congratulate the student council on the stand they have taken.

It will be of interest to you to know that the grand jury has a committee on subversive activities, pornography, and obscene literature. It may be that the chairman or a member of the committee will want to discuss this with you in more detail for it is an area of much concern to the grand jury.

As a result of high court rulings, very little can be expected now through legal action. It is an area that was formerly influenced by legal discipline but no longer is this the case. Henceforth, it must be controlled by individual moral discipline, religious influence, and an atmosphere or climate or community conscience that is rather loosely referred to as public opinion.

With every good wish, I am,

Sincerely yours,

ALLEN J. DENNIS,
Forman, Bibb County Grand Jury.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY INTERSCHOOL STUDENT COUNCIL OF MACON, BIBB COUNTY, GA.

Whereas the members of the interschool student council of Bibb County are deeply concerned with the increasing availability of vulgar and obscene publications on newsstands and in the stores of Macon; and

Whereas the interschool student council believes that such publications create an atmosphere in the community that is not conducive to clean living; and

Whereas the interschool student council feels that such publications have a demoralizing effect on the youth of Macon; and

Whereas the interschool student council believes that such publications contribute to delinquency in Macon; and

Whereas the interschool student council feels that Macon youth need to be encouraged in and guided to high ideals; Therefore be it

Resolved, That interschool student council of Bibb County does hereby recommend to each student council of Bibb County high schools that they instigate a campaign urging students of their schools boycott all such publications and request local newsdealers to remove these publications from their shelves.

Backing Given to U.S. Position in Vietnam War

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 15, 1965

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, this is the last in a series of 14 articles and 2 side columns written by Mr. Lucian C. Warren, chief of the Washington bureau of the Courier-Express, Buffalo, N.Y., in which he has reported on his recent trip to South Vietnam and to Hong Kong.

I have commended this series to my colleagues as a firsthand report of an able and experienced newspaperman who talked to many people in Asia, and who

also participated in various war missions conducted by United States and South Vietnam forces.

His observations should be carefully noted by those in Congress and elsewhere who are wondering about the effectiveness of our policies there, and whether or not there is a chance of winning this conflict.

Mr. Warren is a former president of the National Press Club of Washington, and has been a Washington correspondent for the past 20 years.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include his column which appeared in the Courier-Express on March 5, 1965:

IN WASHINGTON: BACKING GIVEN TO U.S.

POSITION IN VIETNAM WAR

(By Lucian C. Warren)

WASHINGTON.—The series of stories this correspondent wrote in Vietnam concludes Saturday. They were written on the scene in Vietnam and airmailed to Buffalo. Meanwhile, we have returned to Washington before completion of the series. We have had a chance to see and hear various viewpoints about the war, this time, from the home-front. It is to these viewpoints we address ourselves now.

DIFFERENCE

There is considerable difference of opinion at home, much more so than among the Americans serving in Vietnam, about the advisability of continuing the war there and of negotiating with the Communists for a settlement.

Certain columnists, led by Drew Pearson and Walter Lippmann, and certain newspapers, led by the New York Times and the St. Louis Post Dispatch, appear to think it is evil to continue the war there and that negotiations with the Communists are highly overdue.

On Capitol Hill, there are also influential voices raised in doubt over the U.S. course in Vietnam, Senators WAYNE MORSE, Democrat, of Oregon, FRANK CHURCH, Democrat, of Idaho, and GEORGE MCGOVERN, Democrat, of South Dakota, are among those who have denounced present policy there.

TREND

While there are varying shades of opinion, we would like to summarize the main trends, along with our own comments, in defense—in the main—of the U.S. conduct of the war and its refusal thus far to enter into negotiations.

These opinions were formed without pressure from the U.S. Government and with the benefit of some 2 weeks of on-the-scene observations in the wide Vietnamese warfront.

Our summary follows:

Thesis

The Vietcong are ruthless and dedicated warriors who are winning the guerrilla war, while the South Vietnamese are ineffective soldiers, operating under poor military advice from the United States.

Comment

Not so. While some of the Vietcong are dedicated and ruthless and good at guerrilla warfare, this is not the universal truth.

For instance, many at the front said the Vietcong were poor shots and the State Department's recent White Paper cited the many Vietcong defections.

Conversely, there are many examples of brave and able military actions by the South Vietnamese. The United States is amassing experience in fighting guerrilla-style and it has total air and naval superiority.

RATIO

On the ground, the ratio of Vietcong killed to the freedom forces is still in the nature of 3 to 1 in our favor.

The war has not yet been won, but it is

far from being lost and on balance this correspondent believes we have the edge, a condition which should improve in the months to come—especially with restrictions being removed on bombing raids into North Vietnam.

Thesis

The United States is conducting its war on a unilateral basis, whereas it would be better if the United Nations were brought into the struggle, as it was in Korea.

Comment

This would be fine—but there is no chance for another Korea-type war being waged by the U.N.

That conflict was allowed only because the Soviet Union, to its later sorrow, had boycotted the Security Council at the time. The peacekeeping operations of the U.N. in the Congo and elsewhere have been less than successful. Considering the present state of relations between the Communists and free world and the disagreement over the Vietnamese situation, U.N. effective action is impossible.

As to the unilateral charge, the United States is in Vietnam with the approval of certain other nations in southeast Asia and elsewhere.

Thesis

Increasing boldness by the U.S. units, bombing missions, and its positive refusal to negotiate may escalate the war.

Comment

Possible, but not probable.

President John F. Kennedy's firm stand on Soviet missiles in Cuba did not lead to war there, nor did the earlier firmness of a previous administration in defying the Berlin blockade with an airlift.

The Korean resistance did escalate that war in the sense that it brought Red Chinese troops into the battle. However, it is considered unlikely the Soviet Union will risk nuclear war over a southeast Asia conflict, and Hanoi is said not to want the Chinese troops in their territory for fear they would never leave.

In any event, certain risks must be taken in an effort to have to stop Communist expansion in Asia, rather than have to fight eventually in Manila, Hawaii, and perhaps even the Western Hemisphere.

SUMMARY

It is this correspondent's personal opinion that the U.S. conduct of the war in South Vietnam is proper and effective and that, at this time, talks would only damage our just cause there.

What Selma Is All About

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 15, 1965

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, there appeared in the New York Sunday Times of March 14 a dispatch by Mr. Guy Talese entitled "Selma: Bitter City in the Eye of a Storm." In describing the attitudes of the city's white community, Mr. Talese quotes an unidentified salesclerk as asking: "What do those niggers want?" For the benefit of that salesclerk, and all who share her puzzlement, I submit the following article which appeared in the New York Sunday Times Magazine of the same date. It is entitled "Civil Right No. 1—The Right To Vote." The author is Mar-

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afford to have farm programs ended. The American economy and the public which it supports can afford it even less than the farmers.

Farmowners and operators hold about \$216 billion in assets which is approximately 40 percent of all capital investment in the United States today. Farmers annually spend about \$29 billion in production expenses and have about \$16 billion invested in cars, trucks, and farm machinery. Should farm programs be terminated and farm income fall, one of the first expenditures to be cut would be investment in machinery and equipment.

The cost to the Federal budget for maintaining these expenditures at about the present production rate is \$12.8 billion a year which is what the Commodity Credit Corporation spent in price supports and acreage diversion programs.

These programs maintained farm income \$6.6 billion a year higher than it would have been without them. Each \$100 of expenditures by the Commodity Credit Corporation, therefore, increased farm income by \$236.

The American farmers of today contribute a great deal to the economy. Farmers now have engines which produce more horsepower than the combined power of engines and turbines of all the Nation's factories, private and commercial aircraft, railroads, merchant ships, and mines together.

American farms now annually use about 3.4 billion gallons of fuel, 28 billion kilowatt hours of electricity, about 7 percent of the Nation's steel production, 320 million pounds of rubber which is about 9 percent of that used in the country, and \$1.7 billion for dwellings and service buildings.

The economy of this country can well afford to support agricultural programs. If we are to maintain job opportunities and economic growth, we cannot afford to overlook the contributions of American agriculture. Money spent in raising farm income reflects back into the economy of America at a ratio of 2 to 1.

President's Johnson's Actions in Vietnam
Speak Louder Than Words

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 15, 1965

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, Congress has declared, by concurrent resolution, its overwhelming support of the American policy of firmness and strength in southeast Asia.

Our Government's actions in the Vietnam crisis are making it increasingly clear that President Johnson is vigorously carrying out this policy.

This fact is underlined in an analysis of U.S. policy by the distinguished Washington correspondent, Mr. Roscoe Drummond. His comments are included in

the Appendix of the RECORD under unanimous consent.

The article follows:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, Mar. 14, 1965]

AMERICAN POLICY IS CLEAR: PRESIDENT'S ACTIONS ARE SPEAKING LOUDER THAN ANY WORDS ON VIETNAM

(By Roscoe Drummond)

Every once in a while somebody wrings his hands and pleads that President Johnson speak out on Vietnam.

He is. On the premise that actions speak louder than words, the President is properly letting events tell their own story to the American people and deliver their own message to the aggressor. Right now it is actions, not words, which are most needed.

From every action the United States has taken in the past 6 weeks, President Johnson's keep-up-the-pressure, no-yield military policy emerges crystal clear. There will be an ascending scale of air attacks deeper into North Vietnam until Hanoi calls off the aggression. This decision has been firmly made. Its execution is its best announcement.

Diplomatically, the United States is prepared to go to the conference table the minute the Communists cease their aggression, but there will be no negotiation as long as aggression continues.

We seek no territory, no bases, no permanent military establishment in South Vietnam. But we know from experience that a paper agreement guaranteeing the independence of South Vietnam is not self-enforcing. Such an agreement was signed in 1954—and torn up by North Vietnam. An American presence in southeast Asia will be maintained so that the United States can join in guarding against future aggression.

Because this no-yield policy was slow in coming, it is understandable that many Americans—and the Asian Communists, too—were uncertain that the President really meant it.

The President has made his decision—to raise the controlled military pressure on North Vietnam steadily until it achieves its end.

This policy is visible in Vietnam—North and South. There can be no turning back. It is visible in the air raids over North Vietnam—and there will be more. It is visible in related actions: the deployment of 3,600 Marines, the very elite of our fighting forces; more air raids on Communist lines of infiltration through Laos; enlarging the 7th Fleet and strengthening U.S. naval patrols against North Vietnamese gunrunning; notice to Peiping that there will be no privileged sanctuary if Red Chinese forces join the aggression.

These measures have long been a part of Washington planning. They were delayed because of the exigencies of the presidential election and because some high officials were fearful that mounting military pressure against North Vietnam would massively alienate world opinion and would throw Red China and the Soviet Union back into each other's arms. It has done neither.

There are, however, two immediate uncertainties:

The rate of the infiltration by North Vietnamese guerrilla forces is still going up. This means that the balance of forces on the ground is more adverse to the South Vietnamese than it has ever been.

So far the mounting military pressure against North Vietnam has yielded no sign from Hanoi that it has any intention to end the aggression. Far more pressure will be needed. Whether the timetable for acceleration is fast enough remains to be seen, but purpose and policy are now clear beyond all doubt.

Sad Day for America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JAMES A. BURKE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 15, 1965

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Speaker, the March 12 edition of the Catholic Standard, Washington's Archdiocesan newspaper, carried an editorial on the events in Selma, Ala., which occurred on March 7, 1965. Under unanimous consent I wish to include this article in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

SAD DAY FOR AMERICA

The police action against the civil rights marchers in Selma, Ala., last Sunday has painted a sad and sickening scene in the pages of American history. Millions of Americans have viewed with horror the picture of helmeted policemen beating defenseless Negroes with sticks and whips. What were the Negroes doing? They were committing the severe crime of traveling to the State capital to petition peacefully the Governor for their right to vote.

No justification can be found for the brutal police actions. The Negroes were seeking the right to vote—a right which though guaranteed by the Constitution, has been traditionally denied them in Alabama. They were not blocking or even crowding the highway on which they were walking. Their march was in no way a "clear and present danger" to the citizens of Alabama. This was no disorderly and wild mob. It was a good, orderly group going to ask for the right which most Americans take for granted.

Speaker of the House JOHN W. MCCORMACK has called the police action "a disgraceful exercise of arbitrary power." We agree wholeheartedly with the Speaker. The police action has done nothing but bring shame to Alabama and the man who ordered the police action, Gov. George Wallace.

The police action in Selma affects every American not only because of the brutality toward fellow American citizens, which is of great consequence to all. Such an action also seriously diminishes respect for law. A misapplication of law and abuse of law-enforcement power seriously damages respect for law. The purpose of law is to secure justice for all—not to inflict injustice on a group or an individual. Respect for and compliance with law are the basis of our national life. Respect for law is anchored, finally, in the conscience of man, and if the application of law finds no approval in conscience, then respect for law is lost.

Respect for law is indivisible. It is almost impossible, psychologically, to teach a distinction between the misapplication of a law and the law itself. All law gets tarred with the brush of misapplication and abuse of law. Those who tolerate such an abuse of law will find that ultimately they are picking the mortar out of the building stones of our whole civilization. They may also find that they are destroying the law that now protects them.

Perhaps this incident will bring home to all Americans the discrimination that still affects many Negroes. Discrimination is an ugly word, but it is an even uglier fact of life as seen in the Selma incident.

As Americans and as Christians we cannot stand idly by and watch our fellow humans, our brothers in Christ, suffer. The Negroes in Alabama need our prayers. They need our encouragement—in whatever manner we can give it to them. Last Sunday in Selma was

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a sad day for us all. Let it become for all Americans—white and Negro—a means of understanding, cooperation, and love for the good of all.

Sam Geddes: A Man of the People**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

HON. DON H. CLAUSEN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 15, 1965

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, the people of California have lost an outstanding State legislator. Samuel R. Geddes, State senator from Napa, died in his home on March 5. He was 65.

Sam will best be remembered for his tenacity and courage in dealing with the State's monumental water problems as well as his attempt to help stay the Supreme Court's decision on reapportionment. Until the very day of his death, Sam was one of the most outspoken advocates of a constitutional amendment permitting States to apportion one house of their legislature on a basis other than population. We held many sessions in my Washington office discussing the affect on Napa and the State of California. His advice and counsel were of immeasurable value as we developed legislative strategy to oppose the Supreme Court's decision in reapportionment.

It was my good fortune to work very closely with Senator Sam on many problems of mutual concern to our beloved Napa County. The meeting we jointly held to hear from the people of Napa on their water problems was highly productive and will in my judgment be recognized in the future as one of the most constructive held in many years. The interest Senator Geddes demonstrated in this and other matters has earned him the respect of Republicans and Democrats alike. He was one of the most non-partisan members of the California legislature—completely objective to needs of his people.

A very fine editorial in the Napa Register expresses the true sentiments of the community of Napa. Senator Sam retained the uncanny ability of communicating with his constituency—an ability that consistently reflected the warmth and understanding of this great man—an ability that has earned him the title as included in the following editorial:

SAM GEDDES: A MAN OF THE PEOPLE

A friend of the people is dead.

Samuel R. Geddes—known only as Sam to his friends—died last night minutes after suffering a heart attack. The senator succumbed at his home, where his beloved wife, Loraine, had died about 20 months earlier—also from a heart attack.

Sam Geddes had been elected to his second term in the senate last November by the largest majority received by anyone seeking public office in this area. Prior to being named to the senate in 1960 he was an assemblyman four terms.

For about 37 years he had been a building contractor.

Although Sam Geddes was a Democrat, he would on occasion receive criticism from members of his own party because of his desire to work with Republican legislators.

To these critics, the senator would reply, "Well, I don't just represent Democrats in Sacramento, I represent all the people."

Mr. Geddes had literally thousands of friends. It was not at all uncommon for people to shout "Hi, Sam," as he would walk down the street or attend a public meeting.

Last year, as he attended the opening session of the Yolo County Fair, he was introduced at a small dinner at the fairgrounds, and an official said, "This fair just wouldn't be the same without Sam Geddes' presence."

The senator enjoyed being with people. At times he maintained a schedule which would have stopped many men a good many years younger. It was not uncommon for Mr. Geddes to attend two or three public functions a night. Once when asked why he maintained such a heated schedule, he replied, with a smile, "Because I enjoy it and I like people."

Sam Geddes was ever aware of the public pulse. He made every effort to represent the wishes of the people in the legislature. He had a deep desire to aid the cause of senior citizens. He favored the cause for greater recreational facilities for all Californians. He was a constant fighter for economy in State government and recently pledged to battle against increased taxes.

But, most of all, Sam Geddes was a man of the people. He gave his all in the name of public service. He was highly respected. He was beloved by many. The deeds of Sam Geddes, and Sam Geddes as a warm individual, will long be remembered.

President's Anticrime Message Outlines Worthy Program**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 15, 1965

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, all Americans should be aware of the announcement Tuesday by J. Edgar Hoover that the serious crime rate in the United States increased 13 percent in 1964 over 1963.

This is compared to an increase of 10 percent over the previous year, according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It means an increase of more than 250,000 serious offenses last year, including murder, up 9 percent; forcible rape, up 19 percent; aggravated assault, up 18 percent, and robbery, up 12 percent.

These are shocking figures, and need to be brought to the attention of all of our citizens.

President Johnson has made a strong effort to halt this rise in crime in the United States by his message to Congress last Monday, suggesting positive legislation to combat crime and juvenile delinquency. He has a worthy program, and I am hopeful that Congress will enact proper and substantial legislation in this field.

Believing that the problems of crime and juvenile delinquency—FBI's Director Hoover reports that there was a 13-percent jump in arrests of persons under 18 years of age in his recent survey, while the juvenile population aged 10 through 17 increased by only 4 percent—are

critical problems, I have introduced three bills, which follow the President's outline. My bill, H.R. 4937, would provide for Federal assistance for programs of research and experimentation in crime prevention and detection, and for the training of law enforcement personnel. H.R. 4938 would establish a National Advisory Commission on Interstate Crime, and H.J. Res. 321 would provide for a White House Conference on Crime Prevention and Juvenile Delinquency.

Crime is a national problem, although it is the direct responsibility of our local and State governments. The responsibility extends to all of our citizens, and we must do all we can to reverse these drastic increases in crime rates.

Love Drew a Circle**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

HON. EUGENE J. KEOGH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following, interesting, and well-written article by a distinguished writer, John Herling, and which appeared in the Washington Daily News of Tuesday, March 9, 1965:

LOVE DREW A CIRCLE

(By John Herling)

Maybe it's premature, like just one swallow does not make it spring—but hope for comprehensive medical care is now busting out all over Washington. WILBUR MILLS, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, grinds slowly, also exceedingly fine. But once he really starts to grind, the legislative dance goes faster and faster. He no longer cares about what the boys in the backroom will have. He comes out front and center and gives the paying customers what they want.

For this week, after nearly a decade of waiting, panting, frustrating, swearing, the advocates of medical care for older Americans are about to get themselves a bill. For about that many years the bump of reluctance was centered in WILBUR MILLS, the gentleman from Arkansas, perhaps—next to the Speaker of the House of Representatives—the most powerful legislator in the United States. If WILBUR was not willin', a bill could never get out of the Ways and Means Committee, and it didn't. In addition to all that, he and the American Medical Association were going steady.

Suddenly came November 1964, and the election. The structure of Congress underwent not only a numerical but a chemical change. No longer could the joint Dixiecrat and Republican operation head off legislation at the pass. Congress had changed too much. In Arkansas, the clever, responsive Mr. MILLS, a product of the Arkansas school system and the Harvard Law School, finally decided that this was the time for him to move back into a larger arena. Intellectually, temperamentally, he considered himself a national American, not only the Congressman from Little Rock.

So, last December, he announced in a speech to his Arkansas constituents that the time had come to reconsider past positions on medicare. In effect, he said he wouldn't be surprised that the time for a bill had come.